

I have never had the pleasure of seeing a live Razor excepting on my visit to Wellfleet.

SPECIES NAMED IN THE PORTLAND CATALOGUE: I, AMERICAN.

BY WILLIAM HEALEY DALL.

Daniel Solander, a pupil of Linnaeus, came to London in search of fortune, where he died in 1783, at the age of forty-seven years.

During his residence he was employed by Sir Joseph Banks to classify the Banksian Collection, afterward included in the British Museum. He also was engaged in arranging and classifying the conchological part of the remarkable collection gathered by Margaret Cavendish, Dowager Duchess of Portland. This collection is chiefly remembered by its connection with the funeral urn of Alexander Severus, then known as the Barbarini vase, purchased at the sale by the British Museum, renamed the Portland vase, later smashed by a precursor of the militant suffragettes, and wonderfully put together again from its fragments by patient work.

Solander named many nondescript shells in the Banksian Collection, and his manuscript furnished Dillwyn with many names or synonyms for his Catalogue of 1817.

After the death of the Duchess in 1785, her conchological collection, with other zoological, artistic, and historical items, was sold in the following year, and where Solander had named an undescribed species with reference to a figure in one of the earlier iconographies, this name is published in the catalogue prepared by an anonymous compiler and printed in April, 1786. Many of these names were afterward adopted, mostly without acknowledgment, by Bolten, Lamarck, and other later writers. The best known among the American species is our common *Unio complanatus*. The death of Solander before the publication of any of his new names leaves them dependent upon the Catalogue above mentioned and the citations of Dillwyn.

A few of the names are accompanied by a descriptive phrase,

but most of them depend for their status on the citation of figures.

The anonymous editor of the Catalogue added a few names on his own account and was apparently a conchologist of some note, but from his classification evidently not E. M. Da Costa. According to Dillwyn (1817) it was George Humphrey.

The following list comprises all the American species receiving names in the Catalogue. Those followed by an S are Solander's, the others are by the anonymous compiler. I have included the references to the figures which appear in the Catalogue.

It is curious that in the British Cyclopædia of Biography, in which so many nonentities find a place, no reference is made to the Duchess who was such a munificent patron of art, archaeology and science in her day.

The only typographical error to be noted in the work is the confusion by the printer of the names of Martini and Martyn, but the references make it clear in every case which is meant. None of these names are included in Sherborn's Index Animalium, 1758-1800.

Arca fusca S., p. 42, No. 1001, Jamaica, W. I. Gualtieri 87-G.

+ *Arca fusca* Bruguière, 1789.

Buccinum monodon S., p. 17, No. 372, Tierra del Fuego.

Also p. 139, No. 3093. Martyn, Un. Conch., f. 10.

= *Buccinum calcar* Martyn, 1784.

Buccinum neptuni S., p. 29, No. 668; p. 35, No. 859; p. 174,

No. 3746. The West India Trumpet shell.

Murex tritonis Lin. *ex parte*, + *Tritonium neptuni* Bolten, 1798.

Buccinum testudo S., p. 98, No. 2148. Seba III, t. 70, f. 2-4.

+ *Cassis inflata* Shaw, 1790.

Bulla vesicaria S., p. 136, No. 3030; p. 142, No. 3158. West Indies. Seba III, pl. 38, f. 46, 48.

= *Hydatina physis* L., 1758.

Cardium robustum S., p. 58, No. 1358; p. 162, No. 3517.

Great American Cockle from Florida. Lister, Conch. 328, 165.

- + *C. magnum* Born (not Linné), 1780, and *C. ventricosum* Bruguière, 1789.
- Helix ovipara*, p. 155, No. 3388; Surinam; p. 174, No. 3745, St. Vincent's.
- a. Lister, 1055, I. = *Bulinus ovatus* Müller, 1774.
- b. Lister, tab. 23. White margin to mouth.
- = *Bulinus oblongus* Müller, 1764?
- Helix picta*, p. 182, No. 3900. Terrestrial shell from the West Indies. Rumphius, Thesaurus, 22, 1, 1739.
- + *Helix picta* Born, 1780.
- Helix undata*, p. 177, No. 3802; p. 183, No. 3924. Lister, 76; Favanne, tab. 63, f. G 3.
- + *Helix pellis-serpentis* Shaw, 1790, and *Solaropsis brasiliensis* Beck.
- Maetra procera* S., p. 24, No. 559. Great American *Maetra* from New York.
- + *Hemimaetra solidissima* Dillwyn, 1817.
- Murex plicatus* S., p. 104, No. 2284. Falkland Islands (Not of Gmelin, 1792). Favanne, tab. 79, f. I.
- + *Trophon patagonicus* Orbigny, 1841, as *Murex*.
- Mya complanata* S., p. 100, No. 2190. Maryland. Lister, 150, 5.
- = *Unio complanatus* S.
- Ostrea grandis* S., p. 50, No. 1186; p. 99, No. 2168. Great American compass Pecten from Halifax, North America.
- + *Pecten magellanicus* Gmelin, 1791-2.
- Ostrea elongata* S., p. 55, No. 1303; p. 151, No. 3312. Purple spot oyster from Virginia.
- + *Ostrea virginica* Gmelin, 1791-2.
- Solen plebeius* S., p. 42, No. 1005 (bis). Barbados. Lister, Conch. 421, f. 265.
- + *Tagelus gibbus* Spengler, 1794.
- Tellina cruenta* S., p. 58, No. 1360. Knorr, VI. t. 12, f. 1.
- + *Sanguinolaria sanguinolenta* Gmelin, 1791-2.
- Tellina marginalis* S., p. 137, No. 3049. Lister, Conch. 387.
- = *Tellina laevigata* Linné, 1758.

- Trochus alveolatus* S., p. 52, No. 1240. Beehive snail. Lister, Conch. 62, 60. Jamaica.
 = *Helix epistylum* Müller, 1774.
- Venus nimbose* S., p. 175, No. 3761. Florida. Favanne, t. 49, f. 11.
 + *Macrocallista gigantea* Gmelin, 1791-2.
- Voluta ancilla* S., p. 84, No. 1873; p. 137, No. 3061. Straits of Magellan. D'Avila, I, pl. 8, f. s.
- Voluta angulata* S., p. 76, No. 1711. Martini, Conch. Cab. IV, f. 1325.
 + *Turbinella scolymus* Gmelin, 1791-2.
- Voluta brasiliانا*, p. 186, No. 3958. Brazil. Large undescribed species with only two plaits on the column.
 + *V. brasiliانا* Lamarck, 1811.
- Voluta muricata* S., p. 142, No. 3142. West Indies. Lister, Conch. 810, 19.
 + *Turbinella muricata* Born, 1780.
- Voluta virescens* S., p. 26, No. 610; Guinea; p. 136, No. 3020; p. 174, No. 3751. Martini, Conch. Cab. III, f. 942, 933.
 + *Voluta polygonalis* Lamarck, 1811, *vide* Pfeiffer.

COLLECTING AT NAHANT BEACH, MASS.

BY LILLIAN DYER THOMPSON.

Nahant Beach, very often incorrectly called Lynn Beach, lies just the other side of the boundary line between Lynn and Nahant. This beach is in the shape of an extremely large crescent, and is of the finest quality of sand. On this beach, which fronts the ocean, I collected eleven species one afternoon, while in the rock pools of Little Nahant which tip one end of the beach, we found eleven other species. The rock pools we visited are exactly opposite Egg Rock, and are on the Atlantic side of Little Nahant. In these rock pools I have found many